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PLANS FOR OPEN-TYPE POULTRY HOUSE

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CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Detailed plans are shown in the accompanying figures for the open-type poultry house designed for year-around use in areas with mild climates such as that of the Salt River Valley of Arizona. Its 400 square feet of floor space is ample for 100 laying hens confined in it without access to range. It may also be used as a house for young chickens after the brooder age, but there are cold and wet periods during the winter months when it would not be advisable to move chickens only a few weeks old to the open-type house from the brooder house.

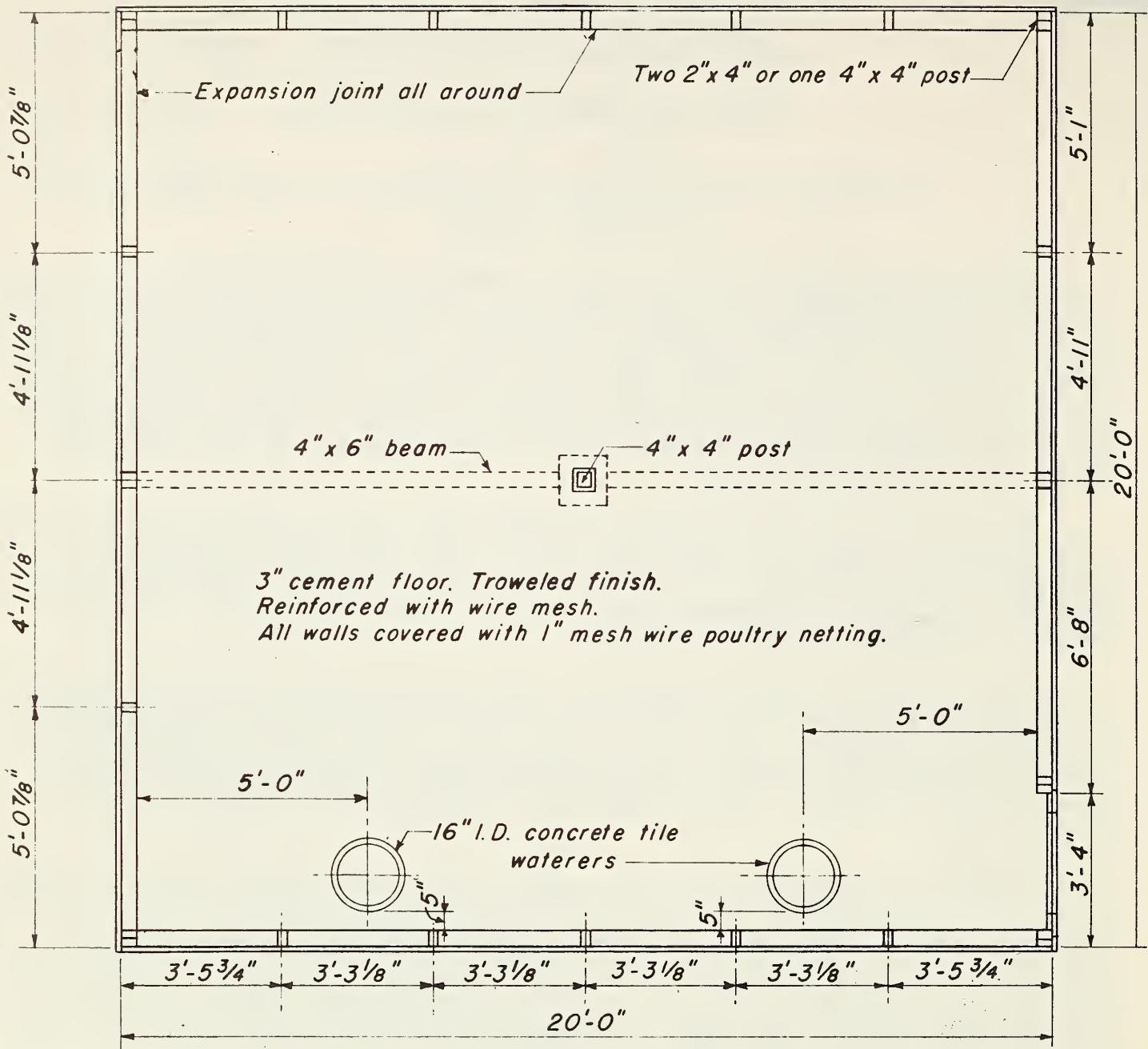
This house is 20 feet square although this type of house may be of any size desired. Houses 140 feet long and 40 feet deep are in use, but a different style roof such as an even-span is necessary if the house is more than 20 feet deep. The house faces south, principally so that it will receive a maximum of winter sunshine.

Only poultry netting is used to cover the walls, and the small mesh netting is provided to keep birds out. Since the walls are open and form no protection from the wind, it is doubtful if this type of house can be used advantageously without modifications where strong winds are common even in mild climates. Many commercial poultrymen use houses of this general type.

A shade is needed on the west side of the house during the hot summer months. It may consist of a framework about 5 feet above the floor, attached to the house, extending out about 4 feet, and covered with palm leaves, burlap or any material that will keep out the sun rays. This may be a solid, dropshade which can be set at an angle for summer shade and dropped down against the side of the house for protection in winter. Shade may also be provided by slats about $\frac{3}{4}$ ' apart, nailed to the west side and the west part of the north side.

The concrete floor is poured on a dirt fill extending 6 inches above the ground to permit irrigating the land around the house without flooding the floor.

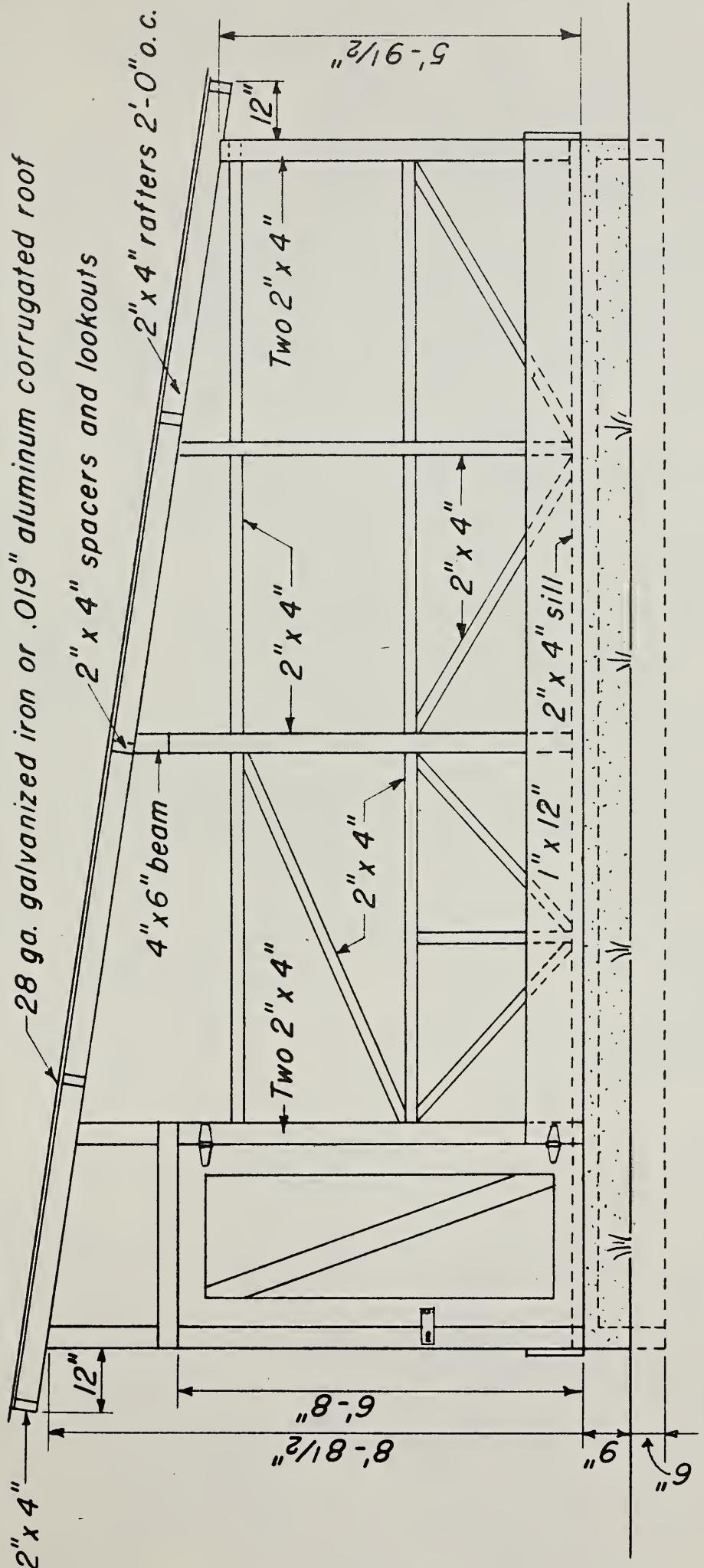
The concrete tile water stands are set in place and the floor poured around them. The water vessels are placed on hardware cloth fastened to a wood framework that rests on top of the tiles. To prevent water from running over the floor if the automatic valves should stick open and the tiles fill up and overflow, a hole can be bored in the tile with a star drill a little below floor level (before the concrete floor is poured), and a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch water pipe long enough to extend outside the house inserted in the hole. If more than 100 layers are confined in the house during hot weather, additional water facilities should be provided.



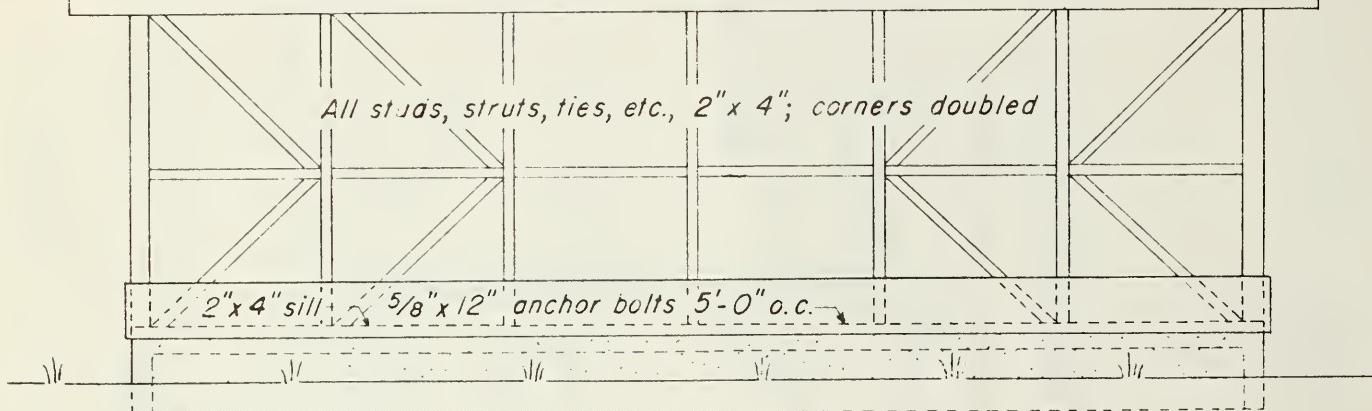
FLOOR PLAN

Scale: $\frac{3}{8}$ " = 1'-0"

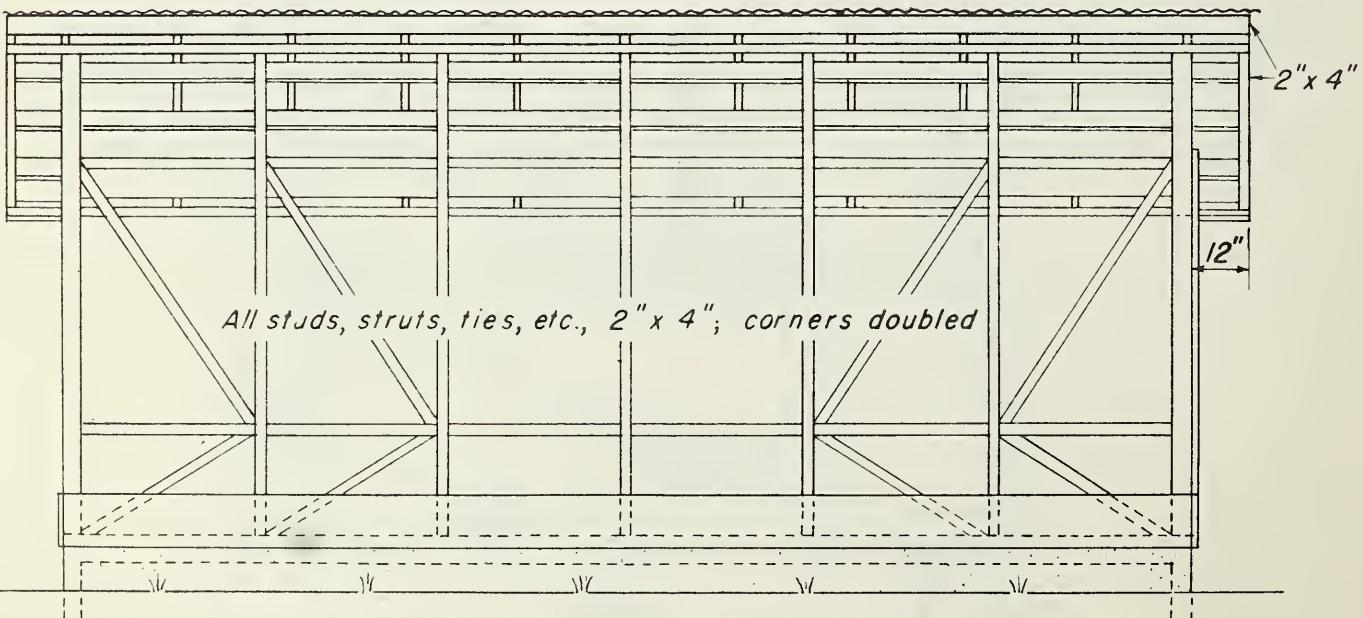
EAST ELEVATION



28 ga. galvanized iron or .019" aluminum corrugated roof
laid directly on rafters



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION